

# College News.

Vol. 6. No. 12.

WELLESLEY, MASS., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1906.

Price, 5 Cents.

## THE JUNIOR PLAY.

"The School for Scandal," given by the Junior class for the class of 1910, on Monday afternoon, December 10, was one of the most pretentious things ever produced in the Barn. In spite of the play's unusual length and lack of binding plot-interest, the keen attention and enthusiasm of the audience held throughout the five acts. That means, in the first place, technical excellence of no ordinary character. It is seldom that amateurs work together with such snap and directness, such clearness of speech and positiveness of action. There were no indefinite numblings, no blank waits for cues, no nervous and wasteful shiftings of stage action. The fact that all details were clear cut and related to some large effect, accounts for the achievement of strong dramatic climaxes.

Another successful factor in the working machinery was the stage-setting. Such rapid and frequent change of scenery has been heretofore unheard-of in the Barn. The first scene, with its delicate, sensuous color scheme, was particularly effective and charming, and helped, in no small measure, to give the dominant impression of the dainty, light-hearted shallowness of the times. In this alluring setting of flowered walls, delicate candelabra, and shimmering brocades, the Minuet was a thing to be remembered.

It was not alone the smooth technique of the play that made it so successful, nor the handsome costumes, nor the lighted candles, nor even the elegant oil-paintings of the "ancestors." The actors forgot themselves entirely and became absorbed in the characters they were interpreting. They were genuinely in earnest, and, by believing in it themselves, they swept the audience along with them.

Miss Denison, in particular, lost herself in the part of Sir Peter. The most remarkable part of her acting was the swift change of mood, through expression and voice, without losing the dominating sense of a single personality. To give the impression of complexity of character, and yet to bind all the contradictions into a clear whole, is work for an artist. Another source of Miss Denison's power lay in her judicious use of silence. One of the most pregnant situations in the play, when Lady Teazle is discovered behind the screen, was tensely dramatic because, for several poised moments, Sir Peter's face spoke for him.

In spite of his young wife's provoking folly, we cannot wonder that Sir Peter loved her. Miss Semler, as Lady Teazle,

was distracting, now girlish, now malicious, now vivid with anger, now sparkling with raillery, as graceful and natural a creature as ever old fellow tried to tame.

How Mrs. Candour must have talked behind her back! Miss Batchelor, who took the part of this venomous woman, fascinated the audience by her biting gossip and vivacious affectations. Miss Drouet acted Lady Sneerwell with a slow and opulent richness of malice which set off well her friend's nervous spitefulness. Miss Lockwood gave us a most unforgettable Crabtree, a lively poison-tongued old gentleman, of the silver snuff-box type. Sir Benjamin Backbite, by Miss Evans, was also cleverly done.

In contrast with these scheming gossips, Miss Brown, as Maria, was sweet and almost passively virtuous, in the midst of this very active malevolence.

Sir Joseph Surface, the villain, if so smooth an imposter can be so graced, was tellingly acted by Miss Daphne Crane. Sir Charles Surface was a young fellow of a much more endearing character; Miss Genevieve Pfeiffer took the part of the gay young rake with winning frankness and good humor. Another delightful gentleman was Sir Oliver, acted by Miss Edna Hubley with abounding relish. Her rich, spontaneous bursts of laughter had a ring to them that one seldom hears on any non-professional stage. There is something salutary and elemental in such a laugh—a fine old fellow, Sir Oliver! One feels more genial and hearty for having known him.

Among the minor characters Miss Mary Daley, as Rowley, was the embodiment of upright loyalty, with a dash of old-fashioned humor.

The rest of the cast, though having no opportunity to attain special distinction, sustained their parts creditably. The performance was, indeed, a great success, and the curtain went down upon the Junior Play of the class of 1908 with the most enthusiastic and gratifying applause.

The committee in charge of the play was Dorothy Fuller (Chairman), Josie Belle Herbert, Lucille Drummond, Helen Cooper.

The cast in full was as follows:

Sir Peter Teazle.....	Katherine Denison
Sir Oliver Surface.....	Edna Hubley
Sir Charles Surface....	Genevieve Pfeiffer
Sir Joseph Surface.....	Daphne Crane
Crabtree.....	Dorothea Lockwood
Sir Benjamin Backbite...	Rachel Evans
Rowley.....	Mary Daley
Moses.....	Gertrude Mevis
Trip.....	Isabel Rawn
Snake.....	Carol Sawyer
Careless.....	Dorothy Pope
Sir Harry Bumper.....	Ella Tilford
Lady Teazle.....	Frida Semler
Maria.....	Gladys Brown
Lady Sneerwell.....	Lillian Drouet
Mrs. Candour.....	Mae Batchelor
Servant of Sir Peter Teazle,	Isabel Rawn
Servant of Sir Joseph Surface,	Lizbeth Laughton
Servant of Lady Sneerwell,	Josie Belle Herbert

## Lecture on the Present Situation in Russia.

Doctor Alexander Francis, for fourteen years minister of the American Church in St. Petersburg, and a well-known contributor to the London Times and The Spectator, gave an informal talk on the Russian situation at the Shakespeare House, Monday afternoon, December 10. Doctor Francis is very spontaneous and quick with apt sayings; this, combined with an irresistible Scotch accent, gave his remarks an unusual charm. He gained the attention of his audience at the very first by the startling remark that it was a comfort to be surrounded by a group of students who were all sane, because in Russia many are not—especially among the women. Dr. Francis went on to tell of the album "par excellence" kept by most of these girl students; they contain pictures of assassins—sometimes to the number of sixty-five, and are supplemented by imaginative drawings of the most incendiary sort—such as a girl giving her fiancé a revolver with the motto: "Prove thyself worthy." They call these albums their Pantheon.

Dr. Francis believes that the maladministration of the government is sufficient to account wholly for the constantly increasing animosity of the people. He cites the Wolf's passport system as one of the notable abuses. By this system political offenders, often men of rank and culture, are condemned to vagrancy for a term of years—from seven years up. They must be constantly on the move, staying nowhere more than one night, and often forced to find a lair in the forests, whence the term Wolf is derived.

Another cause of discontent is lack of provision for the landless peasants, of whom there have been five million in Russia since the recent emancipation of the serfs. Although landless, these peasants have to pay heavy taxes, and so every summer during the harvest season, practically this whole body is roving over Russia in search of work. Of course during the summer there is the fullest opportunity for contact between these peripatetic peasants and the "Wolves" who act as peripatetic missionaries for the Revolutionary cause, distributing pictures of the French Revolution, teaching the peasants songs, and giving them tracts, which they take home with them, for the profit and conversion of their entire village during the winter. Dr. Francis characterized the Russian peasant as illiterate, but intelligent, more intelligent, in fact, than the English or even the Scotch peasant. He cited as an example of this their form of government, which is, as far as it is in the hands of the peasants, communal, and more truly democratic than ours. That they are competent to maintain such a system is proven by the fact that the decisions of the "mere" are reached not by a majority vote, but by unanimity. This mere has authority to decide not only such questions as when the spring plowing shall begin, but it may exile to Siberia and take other drastic measures.

The afternoon's talk made these Russian people seem much more real and near to us than pages of newspaper and magazine articles. G. M.



# College News.

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All subscriptions should be sent to Miss Elisabeth Condit.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, Alice W. Farrar, 1908  
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Agnes E. Rothery, 1909  
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Florence Plummer, 1907 Elisabeth Condit, 1907  
Emma McCarrol, 1908 Anna Brown, 1909

"Entered as second class matter, November 12, 1903, at the Post Office, at Wellesley, Mass., under the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879."

Can you remember reading a copy of the COLLEGE NEWS in which there were no Music Notes? Have you ever perused carefully the quoted programs? Have you attended the recitals or the lectures in preparation for the Symphony? If you are an observer you will answer that our Music Notes are invariably present in each issue. If you are a frequenter at Billings Hall and if you take advantage of these most enjoyable opportunities, you will say, through actual experience and knowledge, that the Department of Music maintains one of the most active lines of work here. That this is so, in any college, may well be a cause of great satisfaction, by reason of its giving breadth to the college itself; technical value to individuals; and general æsthetic pleasure and good.

In the first place a strong music department in a college means that persons who intend to specialize in music may still partake of the good-fellowship, the enthusiasm for study, and the "life," which characterize a college and which can be found by no means so universally in a mere conservatory of music. In this way, then, the individual student profits. On the other hand, the college itself is necessarily benefited by the music lovers and students who enter its gates, because its outlook is widened by their enthusiasm, its greater number of students who are here for "classical research" come in con-

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tact with people with other interests, and the whole community life is thus broadened by another distinct line of activity.

Good technical study and value is offered to the individual. At Wellesley, take the Students' Recitals as an instance of the work. Girls not only practice and take lessons privately, but they also come in contact with other members, they learn to appear before their co-workers, they gain self-control and self-confidence by meeting the public, and they learn to take praise or blame as they deserve. A new line of work here, that of the College Orchestra, also offers good training to individuals, while the choir is in itself of great advantage to the members. Besides these opportunities we have the Glee Club and the Mandolin Club whereby the members obtain valuable training and the college at large derives much pleasure.

From another point of view, the college at large enjoys a great æsthetic pleasure from its Music Department. Here at Wellesley we are given the great treat of musical vespers, the choir furnishes us with special music of the highest order, particularly at Christmas and Easter, while, during the mid-years, one of the pleasantest and best-remembered customs of the college is held in the short organ recitals after chapel service. With this æsthetic pleasure comes a sense of relief from the tension of work that has been occupying us; it often drives away many small fears and worries that have been mounting to pinnacles of importance in our imaginations, and there may come, if we will but heed it, a new enthusiasm for daily duties that may be blocking our paths with their homeliness and dullness.

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## NOTICE.

Copy for COLLEGE NEWS should be in the hands of the editors by Friday noon of each week. It is desirable that all communications be written in ink, rather than in pencil, and on one side of the sheet only. The departments are in charge of the following editors:

General Correspondence... Alice W. Farrar  
College Calendar } Elizabeth Andrews  
College Notes }  
Library Notes }  
Music Notes } Estelle E. Littlefield  
Society Notes }  
Free Press }  
Art Notes } ..... Leah T. Curtis  
Athletic Notes }  
Parliament of Fools... Agnes E. Rothery  
Alumnæ Notes..... Miss Weed

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### OFFICE HOURS.

President: Thursday, 11.30-12.30 P.M.  
Friday, 2.30-3.00 P.M.

Vice-president:

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## COLLEGE CALENDAR.

Wednesday, January 9, at 1, P.M., College opens.  
 Thursday, January 10, at 7.30, P.M., regular mid-week prayer meeting of the Christian Association in College Hall Chapel.  
 Saturday, January 12, at 7.30, P.M., Barnswallows.  
 Sunday, January 13, at 11, A.M., services in Houghton Memorial Chapel. Sermon by Rev. Lyman Abbott, D.D. 7, P.M., vespers with special music.  
 Monday, January 14, at 7.30, P.M., in College Hall Chapel, lecture by Mr. E. B. Drew. Subject: "The New China, Social and Political."  
 Tuesday, January 15, at 4.20, P.M., recital at Billings Hall.

## COLLEGE NOTES.

At vespers, on Sunday evening, December 9, an address was made by Miss Vida D. Scudder, at the invitation of the Wellesley Chapter of the College Settlements Association. Miss Scudder spoke particularly of the work of the settlements among the Italians.

The Class of 1907 held a prayer meeting at the Phi Sigma House, after the vesper service, on Sunday evening, December 9. Miss Alice Rossington led the meeting.

On Tuesday evening, December 11, Mr. and Mrs. Macdougall entertained Miss Pendleton and the members of the choir at their home on Dover street. A rehearsal of the Christmas music was combined with a social party.

A meeting of the Debating Club was held on Tuesday evening, December 11. The question discussed was: "Resolved, that students in large colleges for girls have more advantages than students in small colleges for girls." The debaters on the affirmative were Helen Eustis, 1908, and Dorothy Pope, 1908; the debaters on the negative were Jane Hall, 1908, and Marjorie Rimmer, 1909. The negative won. Antoinette Gurney acted as chairman, and Gladys Doten and Gertrude Marvin acted as critics.

Miss Elizabeth Blish was elected president of the Class of 1910, on Wednesday, December 12.

The Christian Association held a Christmas service on Thursday evening, December 13, in College Hall Chapel. Miss Tufts led the meeting.

A Christmas party was given for the maids on Thursday evening, December 3, at 8 o'clock, in the Barn. A short entertainment was given by a number of the college girls consisting of music, vocal and instrumental, and readings. After the refreshments were served, the evening was spent in dancing.

Mr. C. Howard Walker lectured to the members of Art 13, on December 7 and December 14, upon "Mohammedan and Gothic Architecture."

The Cross Country Club met at the Fiske Gate, on Monday afternoon, December 17, for a seven-mile walk to Highlandville.

At the Christmas reception of the Tau Zeta Epsilon Society, Mr. Bruce Hobbs sang the following songs:

## THREE ROSE SONGS:

"Red Rose".....Coombs  
 "With a Rose (at Christmas)".....Park  
 "A Rose".....Denza

## CHRISTMAS SONGS:

"Dormi Jesu".....MacDowell  
 "Away in a Manger".....Anderson  
 "The Gift".....Behrend

On Monday morning and afternoon, December 17, the College Settlements Association held a Doll show and Candy Sale in the gymnasium.

The Deutscher Verein held its Weihnachtsfest at the Agora House, Tuesday evening, December 18.

Miss Frances Hill has been elected a member of the Advisory Board of the Class of 1909, instead of the Executive Board, as was stated in last week's COLLEGE NEWS.

Miss Helen Porter, 1906, and Miss Marguerite Habicht, formerly of 1908, visited college last week.

A Christmas box is to be sent to the following Wellesley girls in India. Any one wishing to send a present in the box will please give it to either Dr. Barker or Miss Pauline Sage.

Dr. Ruth Hume, 1897;  
 Mrs. Alice Harding Churchill, 1900;  
 Mrs. Hannah Hume Lee, 1900;  
 Her new baby daughter Grace, Wellesley, 1928;  
 Dr. Eleanor Stephenson, 1895;  
 Mrs. Elizabeth Hume Hunsberger, 1900;  
 Mrs. Gertrude Chandler Wyckoff, 1879.

The following Christmas parties will be given at the Dennison House. Any one who expects to spend the holidays near Boston is cordially invited to attend any or all.

Wednesday, December 26, 3, P.M., for little girls.

Thursday, December 27, 3, P.M., for young girls.  
 8, P.M., Neighborhood party.

Friday, December 28, 2.30, P.M., Game Club (smallest children).  
 8, P.M., Student's Club.

Saturday, December 29, 10, A.M., for little girls and boys.

Monday, December 31, 8, P.M., for oldest girls.

Tuesday, January 1, 2.30, P.M., for Italian women and children.  
 8, P.M., Women's Club.

Wednesday, January 2, 7.30, P.M., boys' party.

The Flower Mission of the Boston Woman's Christian Temperance Union requests contributions of the following articles to be distributed at Christmas time:—Oranges, grapes, apples, lemons, jellies, preserves, grape juice, soup, tea, coffee, cocoa, eggs and malted milk.

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## ALUMNÆ NOTES.

This column will contain items concerning Alumnæ, former students, and past and present members of the Faculty. Other items will occasionally be added which are thought to be of especial interest to the readers of the Alumnæ Notes.

A book has been recently added to the College Library that will interest loyal Wellesley girls, whether alumnæ or undergraduates. It is a novel, "Jewel Weed," written by Alice Ames Winter of the Class of 1886. This is in many respects a gain upon Mrs. Winter's first story, "A Prize to the Hardy." The setting is the same—the big, enterprising western city, easily identified as Minneapolis, with its successes, its failures, and its ideals, the plague of political corruption keeping pace with material advance. The Jewel Weed is a very pretty girl with a vain, shallow nature and no education of mind or heart. Her aureole of yellow hair and dark soulful eyes captivate the fancy of the hero of the tale, a purposeful young man of wealth and excellent breeding, whose frank sympathy with his fellows (man, woman, or child) renders him a natural leader. His championship of a reform measure in the City Council is thwarted by his wife's foolish machinations and he comes perilously near moral shipwreck. Other vigorously sketched characters are the sordid political boss and artificial patron of art, the bogus Buddhist Suami, and the sincere college girl. Jewel Weed is a creditable performance, and another feather in the proud cap of '86.

Among the autumn publications of Small, Maynard, and Company is a book of stories for children, "The Cheerful Cricket and Others," by Miss Jeanette Marks, 1900, Professor of English at Mount Holyoke College.

Miss Mabel Wellman, 1895, is this year, Fellow in Household Administration at Chicago University, and is also teaching at Lewis Institute, Chicago. Her address is 42 Green Hall, University of Chicago.

Miss Alice Hunt, 1895, who returned in September from a fourteen months' trip abroad, sailed again for Europe the last of October. She is chaperoning a young girl, and expects to remain six or eight months.

Miss Clara Louise Alden, 1897, is still at Colorado University, working for her doctor's degree. Her master's degree she expects to take in June of this year, but will begin work on her doctor's thesis in February.

Miss Mary F. Clark, 1899, who has for the last five years taught in the Gardner (Massachusetts) High School, is spending this year at home in Webster.

Miss Ethel Hubbard, 1899, is doing field-work for the Young People's Missionary Movement.

Miss Mary Rockwell, 1900, who was in Paris last year studying architecture, is continuing her work in Kansas City with the firm of Howe, Hoit & Cutler.

Miss Edith Marion Wright, 1900, is spending a second year in New York City as private tutor of a young woman, who is specializing in History and History of Art. Her address is 1230 Amsterdam avenue, New York City.

Miss Alice Greathead, 1903, is substitute teacher of French in the Fitchburg (Massachusetts) High School.

Miss Mary P. Eaton, 1904, who was for two years after her graduation teacher of English in the high school of Butte, Montana, is now teaching Literature, English, and Typewriting in the Hebrew Technical School for girls, New York City.

Miss Cora B. Squier, 1905, has been, since September, principal of the Houghton High School, in Bolton, Massachusetts.

Miss Edna Holmes, 1905, and Miss Clara S. Chase, 1905, are in the Groveton (New Hampshire) High School of which Miss Holmes is principal.

In the Fostoria, Ohio, Grammar School, where the departmental plan has been adopted, Miss Louise Gatch, 1906, has charge of the Literature work, which includes reading, spelling, and English history story-telling.

Miss Elizabeth M. Miller, 1906, started in October for a visit of two years to Manila.

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Miss Marion Wallace, formerly of 1908, is this year Secretary of Miss Stahr's School in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and teaches arithmetic in the lower grades.

**CHANGES OF ADDRESS.**

Miss Bertha March, 1895, 32 Church street, Wellesley.

Miss Mary Rockwell, 1900, 600 East Thirty-sixth street, Kansas City, Missouri.

Miss Helen L. Hall, 1903, 241 South Fifth street, Reading, Pennsylvania.

Miss Mary P. Eaton, 1904, 637 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**ENGAGEMENTS.**

Marian E. Briscoe, 1906, to Richard Sessions Morehead of Ingleside, Mississippi.

**DEATHS.**

December 13, 1906, in Wellesley, Massachusetts, Alice Jackson, sister of Miss Florence Jackson of the Department of Chemistry.

In Warsaw, New York, December 1, 1906, Mrs. William C. Gouinlock, mother of Marjorie Gouinlock, 1902.

**SOCIETY NOTES.**

At the regular monthly meeting of the Alpha Kappa Chi Society held in the society house Saturday evening, December 15, 1906, the following program was given, the subject for the evening being,—

"Odysseus among the Phæacians."

Outline of episode.....Gladys M. Tuttle  
Selections read in Greek.

The Phæacian people.....Elizabeth Niles  
Greek Hospitality.....Belle Hicks  
Classical News.....Avis Hill

A regular meeting of the Shakespeare Society was held in the Shakespeare House on December 15, 1906 at 7.30, P.M. The following program was given:

Shakespeare News.....Helen Eustis  
Peasant Types in "Winter's Tale".....Sibyl Burton  
Analysis of "Taming of the Shrew".....Creta Litchell

Following are the scenes presented:

"The Taming of the Shrew." Act IV. Scene II.

Petruchio.....Ruth Stephenson  
Katharine.....Betty Andrews  
Hortensio.....Betty More  
Vincentio.....Margaret Seccombe

"The Winter's Tale." Act IV. Scene II.

Clown.....Grace Kimball  
Autolycus.....Carol Sawyer

At a regular meeting of Society Zeta Alpha held in the society house, Saturday evening, December 15, 1906, the following program was given.

The Contribution of Sannazaro and Montemayor to

Pastoral Literature.....Grace M. Davies  
Lodge's "Rosalynde".....Ella Tilford  
Incidents from Sydney's "Arcadia".....Roma Love  
Appreciation of Sydney's "Arcadia".....Louise Platt



## SOCIETY NOTES—Continued.

A formal meeting of the Agora was held in the Society House on Saturday evening, December 15, 1906. The following program was given:

## IMPROMPTU SPEECHES:

"Present Social Conditions in Russia" Margaret Noyes  
 "The President's Message," Mollie Spicer, Ruth French  
 "The Disturbance in Congo Free State," Margaret Ladd

## FORMAL PROGRAM:

"Child Labor Constitution in the South," Margaret Noyes  
 "The 'Poverty Excuse' for Child Labor," Elizabeth Perot  
 "Child Labor from a Business Man's Point of View,"

Grace Herrick

The following alumnae were present: Miriam Hathaway, '98, Louise Prouty, 1901, Helen Fitch, 1903, Edith Moore, 1900, Vena Batty, 1906.

At the regular monthly meeting of Society Tau Zeta Epsilon held in the society house, Saturday evening, December 15, 1906, the following program was given:

Current Art Topics.....Miss Douglas  
 Music Bulletin Notes.....Miss Condit  
 Munich School of Painting.....Miss Douglas  
 The Symbolistic School in Italy.....Miss MacKinnon  
 Art of the 19th Century in Scandinavia.....Miss Cooper  
 Pictures Given.  
 Portrait.....Zorn  
 Model, Miss Barbour.  
 An Easter Offering.....Ethel Wright  
 Model, Miss Heber.

At a regular meeting of the Phi Sigma Fraternity held in the chapter house, Saturday evening, December 15, 1906, Genevieve Folsom Pfeiffer, 1908, was formerly received into membership.

## SECOND LECTURE ON SCHILLER.

On Wednesday evening, December twelfth, Professor Kuhnemann gave the second of his course of German lectures on Friedrich Schiller.

Professor Kuhnemann spoke first of the two quiet years that Schiller spent in Leipzig and Dresden in the home of his friend Korner. The poem, "Freude, schöner Gotterfunke, Tochter aus Elysium," that he wrote in Leipzig is a wonderfully beautiful expression of his youthful philosophy. During his stay in Dresden, Schiller brought to completion his only dramatic effort of this period, "Don Carlos," which, though a tragedy, is full of the insuppressible faith of the young poet in the power of good and in the ultimate victory of right.

In the summer of 1787 Schiller left Dresden and went to Weimar, which was then the center of the literary world. But here he turned his attention for a time from poetry to the study of history. He became much engrossed in this study and in the writing of the "Abfall der Vereinigten Niederlander." This soon led to his appointment as Professor of History at the University of Jena.

Not without some hesitation, did the young man, now only thirty years old, enter upon this responsible position. He was fully conscious, that of actual facts of history he knew very little. But he found himself at the first lecture in perfect sympathy with his great audience, and became, from that time on the almost inspired leader, revered, honored, and loved by many enthusiastic students.

But though these new duties occupied now the greater part of his time, and left him no opportunity for writing, still this period, in which he was so engrossed in the study of the past, was perhaps even as great a formative influence on his philosophy of life, as had been the early opportunity for reflection in those unhappy years at the Karlsschule. For in following the development of history he became aware of a livelier interest and a maturer understanding of humanity,—an interest and an

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understanding which are directly responsible for a large part of the wonderful power of his later historical works.

His professorship at Jena was not, however, to be long; for after only three semesters of work, an illness, from which he was never to recover, made it necessary for him to give up his position. True, his strength returned for a time, but never completely. And now he stood face to face with a need even greater than before; for physically weak as he was, he found himself unable to undertake any regular duties. It was, therefore, very gratefully, that he accepted the friendly help of some Danish friends and admirers.

Now, with leisure to work along the lines of his natural interest, Schiller took up his study of the philosophy of Kant, with whom he agreed in all the fundamental and important points of theory; and from whom he differed, only as he carried the system to a further development.

It was at this time that Goethe, lately returned from his Italian journeyings, became personally interested in Schiller. And now, developed one of the most remarkable of friendships. Goethe, with his abundant experience and his assured knowledge of art and literature, Schiller with his depth of philosophic thought, these two seemed to unite in themselves the best and greatest of all the intellectual life of the age.

In closing, Professor Kuhnemann read from "Don Carlos," Act III, Scene X, that wonderful scene between King Philip and Marquis von Posa.

## CONSUMERS' LEAGUE.

Although it is now very late, the Consumers' League wishes to speak a word about Christmas shopping. If you have left any to do at home, please try to do it as soon as possible and as early in the day as you can. Remember that if a clerk is cross and impolite it is because of the rush during the day and of late hours at night. So try to show the true Christmas spirit by being considerate.

## LITERARY NOTE.

We have just received for review one of the cleverest books of the season, "Adam's Sons," by A. G. Learned, the artist, made famous by his pictures of pretty girls. The book is made up of bright and spicy sayings about men, is illustrated by Mr. Learned on each page, and is just the thing to send to fathers, brothers, and friends.

It can be obtained in Wellesley of C. W. Davis, and H. L. Flagg.



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HOME-MADE CANDIES FOR SALE. TABLE BOARD.

Suite 1, The Norman,  
Wellesley Square.**HABITABILITY OF MARS.**

Monday evening, December 9, Professor Percival Lowell of the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona, delivered a most interesting lecture in College Hall Chapel, on the "Habitability of Mars." There is, perhaps, no astronomer better acquainted with the planet Mars than Professor Lowell, and his lecture was on that account of particular interest.

By way of introducing his subject, Professor Lowell explained the difficulty of carrying on astronomical work in the thick of civilization owing to the unsteadiness of the air caused by the presence of dust particles, and added that it was to escape this evil that the observatory at Flagstaff was built. It is at this observatory that Mr. Lowell has carried on his careful investigations and it is here that four hundred and twenty-six of the canals of Mars have been mapped out.

The surface of Mars presents three kinds of areas: (1) the faint robin's egg blue area, or the "Las" of Schiaparelli; (2) the reddish ochre area, and (3) the white caps about either pole.

In 1877, Schiaparelli first discovered the planet to be covered with a net work of fine lines, or canals. Not only was Schiaparelli the first astronomer to discover these queer markings, but he continued to enjoy his discovery alone for several years. It was not until 1886, that the canals were seen by others as well.

If Mars is fit for human habitation, it must meet three requirements: (1) it must have air, (2) water, and (3) a tolerable climate. Mars does meet these demands, for while the air on Mars is somewhat rarer than on the earth; and the climate more subject to extremes; and the water a constantly diminishing supply, depending only on the melting of the polar caps, still the planet possesses these necessary qualifications to a degree to easily admit of habitation. Question has been raised as to the composition of the polar caps, with the suggestion that possibly the white appearance about the poles might be due to solidified carbondioxide. But observation of the behavior of the caps contradict such a hypothesis. The shrinking cap is surrounded by a blue streak, which can only be the polar substance in liquid form. But as carbondioxide changes rapidly from the solid to the gaseous state, it is impossible to suppose it to make up the waxing and waning polar caps. Indeed, water is the only substance by which we can explain the behavior of these caps.

But as Professor Lowell explained, aside from the evidence of conditions suitable to life on Mars, in the canals which fairly blaze with artificiality, we have almost unmistakable signs of human ingenuity. Through the telescope, the whole surface of the planet appears overrun with a net work of fine lines, rendezvousing in round dark spots or oases, and diverging again to meet other lines and to converge again at other oases. Not only do too many of these lines converge at one spot to admit of their explanation as cracks, but they extend vast distances; two lines often running parallel and terminating tangent to some remote ones.

No one who attended Professor Lowell's lecture and saw those maps of Mars, overrun by that vast and marvelously constructed net work of canals, could help being convinced that the planet is not only inhabited, but is inhabited by beings of remarkable ingenuity.

**LOST.**

A gray squirrel scarf; finder please return to 40 Cazenove.

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different kind—served at our fountain  
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Milk, Ginger, Tomato, Clam Bouillon  
—all served hot in porcelain mugs, 5c**Sexton's Pharmacy.**



## FREE PRESS.

## I.

It seems worth while to correct an inaccurate statement concerning France contained in the report entitled "History Club" in the last issue of COLLEGE NEWS.

University regulations are alike for French and foreign students. All the courses of higher education in France are public, and gratuitous on principle. All educational establishments are free and open. The courses which have not been reserved by a decision of the Council of the Faculty, to matriculated students alone (*cours fermes*) are open to all who wish to attend them.

As a measure of order, this liberty may be suspended for all persons not provided with a student's ticket. These tickets are delivered gratuitously. They are available for one scholastic year and for the courses inscribed thereon. They are not transferable.

For the purpose of carrying on personal investigation of some special points, without qualifying for a degree, the student has the free run of open courses and lectures, but he must matriculate if he desires permission to attend those special lectures and seminars reserved for students (*cours fermes*), where students' work is examined and criticized, where students and professors are in direct contact with each other, and through which access is obtained to the laboratories of practical research.

Matriculation is an intermediate state, between that of the free student and that of the student qualifying for a higher degree. The matriculation fee is twenty francs and library tickets ten francs.

Every faculty possesses a register of matriculation which remains open throughout the scholastic year. On this register the name of each student is written under a distinct number with the date and place of this birth, his own residence, and the residence of his parents or guardians, as well as the kind of studies he intends to pursue.

No one can be admitted to take part in the practical exercises of a faculty unless he has been inscribed as a student on the Register of Matriculation of that Faculty.

Matriculation is not, however, compulsory for the following persons: first, French or foreign savants, professors, and doctors admitted by the Dean to attend lectures or frequent laboratories on the proposal of a professor; second, persons provided with student's tickets and authorized to attend courses which a decision of the Council of the Faculty has not reserved for matriculated students alone.

The Matriculation rules are applicable to foreign students who matriculate on the production of a diploma, or degree, acquired abroad.

Fees for examinations to the higher degrees are called "inscriptions" and vary from one hundred and twenty francs to fourteen hundred according as the examination required is for "Licentiate," "Doctorat d' Université," or "Doctorat-ès-Lettres." The thesis is printed at the expense of the candidate after the Rector has granted his authorization. PARIS.

## II.

On the whole, our regulation in regard to traveling on Sunday is a good one; but in so far as it debars us from ever attending church in Boston, it seems severe. Not that I find any fault with our own Chapel service, most certainly our ministers are of the best. However, occasionally there is some special service in Boston that would be of great value to attend. Why could we not be allowed to go in town to church a certain number of times during the year, perhaps, three or four? Some form of record could be kept—by the house President, for instance—of the number of times each girl had been.

Since the Boston churches are so near at hand, it is a shame that a number of us must leave the vicinity, perhaps for the last time, having had little or no opportunity of becoming acquainted with them.

MAE K. WHITE, '08.

A PEEK AT OUR  
LADIES' HATS AND FURS

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## III.

The Junior Play was a most excellent and finished performance, but in its very excellence it carried a suggestion that is significant. The spirit of the *Barn* is essentially one of fun and merriment, incompatible with too elaborate and too lengthy performances. Three hours is too long for amateur theatricals; it means too much work for the actors and too much time from the audience. Let us be true to our simplicity and spontaneity, doing work that is good, but not yielding to the growing tendency of elaboration. E.

## MUSIC NOTES.

On Sunday evening, December 16, 1906, a Christmas service was held in the Memorial Chapel. Following is the service list: Service Prelude.

Processional, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name."

S. B. Whitney

Antiphon, "Come, Let us Worship" ..... Palestrina  
Service Anthem, "Like Silver Lamps" ..... Barnby  
Harp, Fantasie ..... Saint Saens  
Choir, Xmas Carols,

"Whence art Thou?" (Old French).

"What Child is This?" (Old English).

Violin, Harp and Organ: "Romance" ..... Saint Saens  
Choir, "It Came upon the Midnight Clear" ..... H. W. Parker  
(With Violin, Harp and Organ.)

Antiphonal Recessional. Hymn 192.

The Wellesley College Choir

(Solos by Miss McIntosh and Miss Ward)

assisted by

Messrs. Bartlett, Dean, Hobbs (solo), Holden, Tenors;

Doane, Hall, Parris, Phillips, Bases;

Mr. Albert T. Foster, Violin;

Mr. Heinrich Schuecker, Harp;

Professor Macdougall, Organ.

On Tuesday afternoon, December 18, 1906, at 4.20, P.M., a delightful recital of Christmas music was given by the Wellesley College Choir and members of the faculty of the Department of Music.

## PROGRAM.

Organ, Fantasie on Christmas Hymns ..... Guilmant  
Mr. Macdougall.

Choir, Carols.

"St. Joseph and Mary,"

"The Boar's Head," (Solo by Miss Cummings).

Voice, Recitative "There were Shepherds" and Aria "Rejoice Greatly" from "The Messiah" ..... Handel  
Miss Torrey.

Organ, "March of the Magi" ..... Dubois  
Mr. Macdougall.

Solo and Chorus, "Cantique de Noel,"

Miss Torrey, Mr. Foster, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Macdougall, and the Wellesley College Choir.

## THEATER NOTES.

HOLLIS STREET—Viola Allen in "Cymbeline."

CASTLE SQUARE—"Cousin Kate."

COLONIAL—Elsie Janis in "The Vanderbilt Cup."

TREMONT—"The College Widow."

MAJESTIC—"The Shulamite."

## PARLIAMENT OF FOOLS.

### CHRISTMAS VACATION.

Home again, home again,  
Home like a nation!

All who've survived the blow,  
Are rushing to and fro;  
Oh, they are glad to go,  
Christmas vacation.

Bearing to other lands,  
Work of their loving hand  
To each relation.  
Checking their trunks and grips,  
Comparing different trips,  
Handing out bills and tips,  
Christmas vacation.

Kissing and holding tight,  
Calls of "Be sure and write"  
Without cessation.  
Talking most rapidly,  
Loudly and eagerly  
Of all they'll do and see,  
Christmas vacation.

Once again, once again,  
Down to the station!  
Here comes the puffing car  
To bear them all afar.  
How happy faces are,  
Christmas vacation!

## PHILOSOPHY CLUB.

On the evening of Friday, December 14, in the Agora House, Mrs. William Washburne Sleeper lectured before the Philosophy Club on Pre-Socratic Philosophy. Mrs. Sleeper who teaches philosophy at Dana Hall, has made Greek philosophy her specialty, particularly in studying the connection between ancient and modern philosophic thought.

Mrs. Sleeper opened her lecture by briefly setting forth the elements in the Greek character and national history which best account for their wonderful interest as a nation in philosophy. The most prominent characteristic of the Greek is his tendency to inquire into causes, and the phenomena which seemed to him to require the most explanation were the mountains, the sky, the sea, by which he found himself surrounded. He concluded that all natural phenomena were animated by spirits like himself, and from this conclusion arose Greek mythology with its numerous gods and goddesses. But, as the population of Greece increased, and crowded the Greeks out into Asia Minor and the islands along its coast, and as, therefore, the Greek came into contact with natural phenomena outside of his native land, which he perceived were similar to the natural phenomena to which he had been accustomed, there came to him the idea of a universal principle governing all things! It was just at this stage of development that there arose in one of these new Grecian cities, Miletus, a very modern problem—the problem of capital and labor. Labor, in the hands of the middle class which represented the democracy, won in the struggle and consequently the aristocracy, composed of men of unlimited means, was left with no part in political or civic affairs. As a national result, this class resorted to intellectual pursuits, and thus Miletus was the birthplace of Greek philosophy.

Here about 640 B. C., was born Thales, who studied in Babylon and Egypt, ever with the one query as to the nature of the universal principle underlying all things. He decided that it was water, that everything visible could be reduced to this one physical element—water. The significance of his philosophy

## This space reserved for A. Shuman

lies in the fact that he first said the origin of things was one, that he first asserted one impersonal cause instead of many personal causes as Greek mythology had taught. The change was from the particular to the universal, from the part to the whole. It is interesting to note that only recently Dr. Ernest Heckel and his followers have asserted the unity of nature again, and that this idea is also found even among the pragmatists of to-day.

Touching briefly on Anaximander and Anaximenes, Mrs. Sleeper next mentioned Pythagoras, who was born when Thales was about forty years old. He was the first to use the term philosopher, which he applied to himself in answer to a question concerning his occupation. His question concerning the universal principle led him to the conclusion that the essential thing was not an original element, but the law governing development—a universal mathematical law. Here we are reminded of Dr. Royce whose phrase, "In process of self-realization the infinite goes forth in the form of the finite," expresses this thought of the universal principle seen in law. Pythagoras, too, started an ethical movement, aimed to overthrow the luxury of the Italian cities, and the simple life became the cry of the day. The significance of his philosophical teaching lies in the fact of his mathematical limitation of the unlimited. His contemporary was Xenophanes, a wandering bard, rather than merely a philosopher, who was the founder of the eleatic school. He ridiculed the conceptions of gods and goddesses as held by the common people and like a poet of to-day, pointed out that the gods of animals would be merely larger animals. Against the traditional polytheism he asserted that God is one, and in this he is followed by his great successor, Parmenides, also of the eleatic school. But Parmenides took a more important step forward; not only was God one and not in form a man, but he is "all ear, all eye, all thought." In other words, the universal principle is thought; thought is the only real being. All else, including the material universe, is delusion. Thus Parmenides was the first of the idealistic Greek philosophers, but his limitation is evident in the fact that he could not explain the facts of the visible universe. Opposed to Parmenides was Herakleitos of Ephesus, who lived in a time of political turmoil and unrest; whose philosophy, therefore, showed how keenly he was impressed by the evanescence and change of all things. For him, not being, but becoming, was the true reality and there was nothing stable in the universe. His realization of the cosmic process gives him great significance in the development of philosophic thought.

Finally, we know Demokritos and Anaxagoras, the first a materialist, who found the cause of motion in the infinitesimal atoms into which all matter is divided, the latter a dualist, who accepted the theory of atoms, but added to it a controlling principle, mind. Thus Xenophanes and Parmenides were the exponents of idealistic monism, Demokritos of materialistic monism, and Anaxagoras of dualism. However much farther man may go in finding out the truths of the universe, he must needs use the principles which these early philosophers first formulated for him.

Mrs. Sleeper's lecture was especially charming because of the connection which she traced between ancient and modern problems and modes of thought.